

We Claim:

1. A method of treating a patient suffering from heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) which comprises,
5 administering to said patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of protein C.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the protein C is human protein C zymogen.

10 3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the protein C is human activated protein C.

15 4. The method according to Claim 3, wherein the amount of human activated protein C is about 1 $\mu\text{g/kg/hr}$ to about 96 $\mu\text{g/kg/hr}$.

20 5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the human activated protein C is administered by continuous infusion for about 1 to about 240 hours.

25 6. A method of treating heparin-induced thrombocytopenia in a patient in need thereof, which comprises administering to said patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of activated protein C such that an activated protein C plasma level of about 2 ng/ml to about 300 ng/ml is achieved.

30 7. The method of Claim 6 wherein the activated protein C is administered in a bolus injection.

8. The method of Claim 6 wherein the activated protein C is administered by continuous infusion for about 1 to about 240 hours.

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9. The method of Claim 6 wherein the activated protein C is administered first as a bolus then as a continuous infusion.

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10. The method of Claim 9 wherein one third of the activated protein C required to achieve activated protein C plasma levels in the range of about 2 ng/ml to about 300 ng/ml is administered in a bolus injection followed by continuous infusion of the remaining two thirds of the activated protein C.

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